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NEMESIS OF ARABIC CLAIMS SELF DEFENSE

PUBLIC HEALTH IS PROTECTED BY PUBLICITY

American Newspapers Paid Great Tribute for Their Part in Co-operating with Public Health Officers of Nation.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT WON BY PUBLICITY

Problem of Rural Sanitation Is Taken Up at Meeting of American Health Association by Dr. Rankin of North Carolina.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 8.—Tribute to the part that newspapers play in the promotion of public health was paid by Dr. W. E. Park, commissioner of health of Rockford, Ill., in an address today before the American Public Health Association. The department of health in the larger cities, he said, had taken the newspapers into their confidence and had secured the cooperation of the press in the presentation of health information.

Discussing the differences in health administration in the larger and smaller cities, Dr. Park said that good ordinances generally prevailed in both the big cities and the small ones, but ordinances were worthless without public sentiment, and the smaller cities often lost sight of the fact that public sentiment must be won by judicious publicity.

The need for improving rural sanitation was strongly urged by Dr. W. S. Rankin, secretary of the North Carolina state board of health, when he pointed out that the field of rural sanitation embraces more than 99 per cent of the area of the United States and more than half of the country's population.

Dr. Rankin declared that the work of improving rural standards of sanitation should be initiated by the state governments and conducted by the local or county governments. He pointed out that there are 253 counties in the United States, an average of 65 to a state, and that this multiplicity of governments affords a multiplicity of opportunity to the state governments in the development of rural sanitation.

At the same time he pointed out that rural public health work must be conducted on a lower per capita cost than urban or municipal health work.

As one method of dealing with the problem of rural sanitation, he advocated that the state propose a definite

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Hostile Air Raids Over Counties in Eastern England

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] LONDON, Sept. 8, Thursday.—Hostile air raids over the eastern counties of England and the London district continued on Wednesday night. Air craft dropped a number of bombs and casualties and fires resulted. There are no details yet.

An official statement respecting the raid issued by the press bureau says:

"Hostile air craft visited eastern counties and the London district on Wednesday night and dropped incendiary and explosive bombs. At midnight some casualties were reported and some fires which were then well under control. The number of the casualties will be announced through the press in the course of the day."

Two Suspects Are Held But Mrs. Armour Won't Prosecute

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Two suspects were held by the authorities tonight while detectives visited the police stations in an effort to apprehend among the prisoners the two men who on Monday night entered the home of Mrs. J. Ogden Armour, wife of a millionaire packer, and escaped with jewelry valued at more than \$2,000.

HESPERIAN PROBABLY ENCOUNTERED MINES

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—Count von Bernstorff received a wireless from Berlin from the German foreign office in which a statement was made that it appears improbable that the Hesperian was torpedoed and that it was much more likely the boat ran into mines.

WATER PRICE FOUR SIX OR EIGHT BITS?

Order Extending Irrigation Year to Coincide with Proposed Project Year May Mean Higher Water Rate for Some.

Accepting the arguments of three interpreters of the order of the reclamation service relating to the existing water service contracts, and their relation to the project year, proposed to start December 1, with the opening of this work, one finds that:

(a) Farmers must pay fifty cents an acre foot for water received during the period between the end of the old irrigation year, October 1, and the beginning of the proposed new year, December 1.

(b) Farmers must pay the charge of \$0.75 an acre foot, if they have already, or will have by the time the year starts, used the minimum of the new year, for which they pay one dollar and the two acre feet for which a charge of 50 cents each is made.

(c) Farmers must buy the regular minimum of two acre feet, at the regular rate of fifty cents per acre foot, exactly what he said, or whether the words just slipped, or the subject of a warm debate at the water users yesterday, and in the end, Project Manager W. S. Cone wrote to Chief of Construction S. B. Williamson at Denver and asked him to coincide with the project year was going to effect water payments.

The order reads that all valid and existing contracts, with all the conditions thereof, are to be continued, or extended. Condition number one of the water service contract, signed October 1 each year, sets forth the schedule of prices of water. As a basis for the further discussion, the schedule is here given:

For a minimum of two acre feet, \$1.00.

For two additional acre feet, \$0.50 each.

For each acre foot in excess of four acre feet, \$0.75.

Will the ranchers have to plunk down four, six or eight bits with the opening of the "interregnum?"

Only a reply to Mr. Cone's inquiry can settle the question and the matter.

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EXPECT TO HEAR FROM GERMANY BY SATURDAY

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Germany's communication with regard to the sinking of the Arabic is expected by Friday or Saturday at the latest. Officials did not comment on the press reports tonight. Through Count von Bernstorff assurances have been given that full satisfaction will be accorded the United States. While some of the officials indicated the submarine commander's explanation seems unconvincing, there will be no judgment until Berlin has been heard from formally.

In the meantime attention is being given the case of the Hesperian. Secretary Lansing called Ambassador Gerard at Berlin asking him to report any information that might be available there. Although reports from London declare the Hesperian was torpedoed, the belief that she struck a mine is still prevalent in naval circles here, and at the state department no conclusion had been reached so far in the reports that an American named Wolff, a member of the crew, was lost with the Hesperian.

It was pointed out that the situation would not be changed, if this is proved to be the truth. The government has taken the ground that the placing of lives in jeopardy is as grave as the actual destruction of life.

Commander of Submarine That Sunk Liner Returns to Base and Reports Believed He Was About to Be Attacked.

ARABIC CHANGED HER OWN COURSE

While Submarine Engaged in Destroying Freighter, Arabic Headed Toward Scene, Apparently Intending to Attack.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The commander of a German submarine returned to its base and reported to the admiralty that he torpedoed the Arabic in the belief that the Arabic's action indicated she was about to attack, and he fired in self-defense.

According to the submarine commander's report, his submarine was engaged in destroying a freighter when the Arabic was sighted. The submarine was then on the surface.

The Arabic, the commander declares, swung around and headed toward the freighter as if to attack the submarine. The commander of the undersea craft remained in doubt as to the intent of the Arabic when the latter changed its course a few points, but still kept headed in the direction bringing her near the scene.

The captain of the submarine reported that he continued to observe the actions of the liner until he saw the Arabic change her course and head directly for the spot where the submarine lay, as if the Arabic had sighted the submarine.

Then, believing his craft was in danger, he submerged and fired a torpedo. Germany's note to the United States concerning the sinking of the Arabic by a German submarine was communicated to Ambassador Gerard. The note describes the destruction of the liner to an act of self-defense on the part of the submarine and expresses the German government's deep regret that American lives were lost thereby, and offers to refer the question to the court.

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WEATHER TODAY

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—For Arizona—Fair.

PHOENIX TO GET OFFICES OF THE SANTA FE LINES

Before Close of Present Month, General Freight and Passenger Departments Will Be Established Here.

INCLUDES ALL LINES IN ARIZONA

Increasing Importance of Phoenix as Shipping Center Makes Change Necessary from Railroad Point of View.

Before the close of the present month, perhaps within a week, the general freight and passenger departments of the Santa Fe line in Arizona will be moved from Prescott to Phoenix and the offices of those departments established here. General Freight and Passenger Agent F. P. Cruise, his chief clerk and their assistants, will come to Phoenix, bag and baggage, and thereafter the business of those departments will be transacted from this city.

The district of which Phoenix is the headquarters for the Santa Fe line, includes all of the Santa Fe, Prescott & Phoenix line, the Santa Fe from Albuquerque to Needles, but not including those cities, and the Arizona & California railroad (Parker cut-off) as far as Earlsford, but not including that town. From and after the removal of these departments to this city, the name of Phoenix will appear in all railroad timetables of information as the headquarters of the Santa Fe in Arizona.

The importance of this change from the standpoint of Phoenix cannot be overestimated. It means that Phoenix will gain wide publicity as the most important railroad center in Arizona. It means that hundreds of railroad men throughout the country are hereafter in touch of Phoenix through their correspondence. It means that a new means and a wonderful means of advertising Phoenix will have been inaugurated by the Santa Fe railroad.

The increasing importance of Phoenix as a shipping center has made the change a necessary one from the standpoint of the Santa Fe railroad. With these departments located here the Santa Fe will be in a position to better bid for this business. It has long been the contention of railroad men generally that Phoenix is the logical place for the location of these departments, and now the change is about to be effected.

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BUMPER CROPS AND RECORDS PREDICTED

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 8.—For Arizona—Fair.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Bumper crops this year with a half dozen new production records, now seem assured. Rising predictions on the canvass made on September 1 by its thousands of agents throughout the United States, the department of agriculture issued forecasts showing the prospects for practically all the principal farm products except potatoes and rice were improved during August. The wheat crop is placed at 981,000,000 bushels, 90,000,000 more than last year's record crop.

Wet weather damaged the winter wheat and delayed threshing. In Kansas not more than half the crop had been threshed. Additional inquiries by crop reporters this month resulted in the crop reporting board making no change in its August prediction of 659,000,000 bushels of winter wheat.

Conditions for the spring wheat crop have been ideal lately and threshing discloses yields above the average and of excellent quality. As a result of the favorable conditions in the spring wheat the production forecast was increased 15,000,000 bushels to a total of 322,000,000 bushels. When the final canvass is made the entire wheat production will probably reach a billion bushels.

The corn production prospects increased to 67,000,000 bushels during August, the forecast now being 2,855,000,000 bushels. Although that exceeds last year's crop by more than 100,000,000 bushels, it falls 125,000,000 bushels short of the record of 1912.

Oats may reach a record, the September forecast being 1,480,000,000 bushels, which is 267,000,000 more than was harvested last year, but ten million bushels below the record crop of 1914.

The condition of white potatoes took a decided drop during August, resulting in a decrease of 25,000,000 bushels in the estimates of production.

REPUBLIC OF TEXAS PLAN OF MEXICANS ALONG THE BORDER

Printed Circulars Call on Mexicans to Rise and Conquer California, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Mississippi

DECLARE OUTRAGES BEING COMMITTED

First Day of Army's New Policy of Entire Control of River Front Passes Without Single Shot Being Fired Across Border.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] BROWNSVILLE, Sept. 8.—The first day of the army's policy of entire control of the river front in the Brownsville section passed without a report of a shot being fired across the international line. Additional cavalry arrived and new patrols on the border were formed.

Major Hay, chief of the staff of Major General Funston, left tonight for San Antonio to report on his four-day inspection of the disturbed area. He was accompanied by Colonel Blackmon of the Third Cavalry and made a personal inspection of the territory where the fighting occurred. In line with the new policy of policing the river front more strictly, a new cavalry patrol was established on the river between Brownsville, and the Gulf of Mexico, and another patrol was stationed about fifteen miles above Brownsville. The arrival of the 6th Cavalry from Texas City doubled the cavalry forces available for patrol duty.

On the streets of Mercedes dozens of printed circulars were found calling on the Mexicans to rise and conquer the states of California, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Mississippi and rename them the "Republic of Texas." The circulars were printed in Spanish. They declared that "outrages are daily being committed on defenseless women, old men and the children of our race."

Their language was high flown, referring to the American peace officers as "hungry tigers and ravenous hyenas." They boasted the Mexicans are sufficiently strong to rise in revolt. San Antonio is given as the headquarters of the movement. It was signed by the names of Luis De La Rosa and Aniceto Pizano, alleged leader of the bandits which last week killed two Americans and whose house near Harlingen, were searched, and burned by peace officers a few days ago. There is no clue in Mercedes as to who dropped the circulars. Identical circulars were found at other points nearby last week.

From several sources came reliable reports that high Carranza authorities are investigating the attitude of General Nafarrete, commander at Matamoros.

Further efforts of the civil authorities to restore peace were made in a meeting of mayors or their representatives from five cities.

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Attacking Nogales

NOGALES, Sept. 8.—Carranza troops at five o'clock attacked the outer defenses of Nogales, Sonora. Severe fighting occurred for a time three miles from Nogales. At nightfall the attackers withdrew, and are expected to resume the fight in the morning.

The Carranza soldiers are said to number 4,000. Governor Maytorena, the Villa defender of Nogales, is believed to have a garrison of 5,000 mostly Yaqui Indians.

MORE FIGHTING

ATLANTA.—An unconfirmed report from the scene of the operations in the Dardanelles, states that several trenches were taken and retaken by the Turkish and English troops.

WITH EMPEROR IN COMMAND RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE INCREASES

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] LONDON, Sept. 8.—Almost simultaneously with the announcement that the emperor had personally replaced Grand Duke Nicholas as commander of the Russian forces, fighting along the eastern frontier despite the beginning of the autumn rains, has been resumed with the intensity which characterized it throughout the summer on both wings—in Courland in the north and Volhynia and Podolia and east of Galicia.

In the south the Russians are making determined efforts to regain the initiative while in the center the Teutons continue to increase their advantage.

On the other front there is little change. The Zeppelin raid on England last night resulted in the death of thirteen, of whom ten were women and children and the wounding of forty-three, of whom thirty were women and children. This brings the grand total of casualties from Zeppelins up to 162 killed and 263 injured.

Field Marshal Von Hindenburg and his commanders in Courland are still being denied their objective, the Dvina river, while Field Marshal Von Mackensen and the Austrian generals at the other end of the line are en-

gaged in opposing the Russian offensive. In the center on the other hand Lieutenant General Von Eichhorn and Prince Leopold of Bavaria are pushing forward and according to Berlin reports have occupied

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DR. DUMBA DOES NOT DISCLAIM HIS INTENTION

Austro-Hungarian Ambassador Says Was Acting Under Instructions When Directed Austrians to Retire from Munition Plants

PRESIDENT VISITS SECRETARY LANSING

Carries Cabled Copy of Ambassador's Letter to State Department and Discusses Situation for About Fifteen Minutes.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austrian ambassador, left for the summer embassy at Lenox, Mass., to await word from Secretary Lansing as to whether the United States is satisfied with his explanation of the intercepted letter to the Vienna foreign office outlining plans for withdrawing Austrian labor and handicapping American plants manufacturing war supplies.

The ambassador's statement that he was acting under the instructions of his government in all he planned to do was apparently made a diplomatic issue affair far more serious than the mere question of ethics or propriety involving only Dumba himself. The president, carrying a cabled copy of the ambassador's letter, walked over to the state department during the morning and surprised Secretary Lansing in his office. He spent fifteen minutes discussing the situation. This is the first time a president has done such a thing since the Spanish war days.

Silence on the subject was observed again today at White House, and the state department, and so far as known no report has been made of the course to be adopted. Before leaving Washington, Dr. Dumba called at the department of labor to seek co-operation in his program for providing new employment for workmen, who are expected to walk out of the munition plants. Secretary Wilson was not in his office, but he talked with Acting Secretary Denmore. It is no secret in official circles that the administration will not countenance any sort of participation in such a movement.

It is understood the ambassador proposed to go ahead with his plans without regard for the attitude of the American government.

At the embassy it was emphasized that the order so far ordered in the instructions from Vienna was the issuance of a proclamation calling upon Austro-Hungarian subjects to obey the decree of their government against aiding in the manufacture of war munitions for the enemy. This decree is similar to that issued some time ago by Germany though it attracted but little comment. It was stated soon after that most of the Germans employed in munition plants, chiefly in the executive or scientific departments, sought other employment without waiting through their diplomatic agencies.

When he visited Secretary Lansing the president left his study and

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Major George Lee Confronts Man Who Makes Charge

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] DENVER, Sept. 8.—Major George Lee confronted his accuser before the military court of inquiry investigating charges against militia officers and gave his version of the financial affairs of the state rifle team which went to the national shoot at Camp Perry, Ohio in 1913.

His accuser, C. N. McCutcheon, a Denver attorney, was a member of the rifle team. He charged Lee with holding money due the militiamen. Lee presented figures purporting to show that instead of him owing the team money, the riflemen collectively owed him five dollars and eighty cents.

Germans Quit When Asked To Make Shrapnel Tools

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCH] CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Seventy-five German and Austrian machinists employed by T. W. & Co., tool manufacturers, went on strike when they learned the company had taken a contract to make tools to be used in manufacturing shrapnel for Great Britain and her allies. The concern was until recently engaged in the manufacture of canning tools.

The strikers stationed pickets about the plant, and refused to permit workmen to take their places, according to officers of the company. William Cameron, president of the company, said:

"The men have no reason that we know of for striking. They make no demands for higher wages, shorter hours or changes in working conditions. They just walked out and tied up our plant."

President Hastings of the Illinois Manufacturers' association, said the strike was one of many called to his attention the past few weeks.

"We are investigating these strikes and may report the facts to the president after he has acted in the case of Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador to the United States."